The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,041.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MERCADO—RANGEL—June 1st at the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperança, Kalbadevie, by the Rev. Ignatius Ciampi, S. J., Andrew Lyon Mercado, only son of Fabian Mercado, Esq., to Miss Assucena Maximiana D' Divina Providencia Rangel, second daughter of the late J. F. Patricio Rangel, of Piedade, Goa.

DEATHS.

KEATING—June 7th, at the residence of her son-in-law, Conductor John Bingham, Castle Park, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Frances Keating, aged 67 years.

NOWELL—June 9th, the infant son of Thomas Nowell, Esq., aged 10 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.	June.	Down.	June July
Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Bussorah	30 4
,, Kurrachee	6 19	,, Fao	30 4
,, Guadur	6 20	,, Bushire	23 7
,, Muscat	9 23	,, Linga	25 9
,, B. Abbas	11 25	,, B. Abbas	27 11
,, Linga	12 26	,, Muscat	29 15
,, Bushire	15 29		July
,, Fao	16 30	,, Guadur	1 15
	July.	,, Kurrachee	4 18
Arrive Bussorah.....	17 1	Arrive Bombay.....	7 21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

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N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	19	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Coconada	19
,, Colombo.....	22	,, Madras	23
,, Galle		,, Pondicherry	
,, Negapatam	24	,, Negapatam	24
,, Pondicherry		,, Galle	
,, Madras.....	27	,, Colombo	27
,, Coconada	29	,, Tuticorin.....	28
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Cochin.....	29
,, Bimlipatam.....	30	,, Carwar.....	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	,, Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

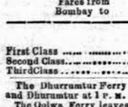
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Buoders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun	Oolwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class.....	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk, previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*With despatch*).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

CAPTAINS of Ships and others who may pick up BALES (marked N B in a triangle W B outside), the Cargo of a Boat swamped in the Harbour, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belvattee Bungalow.
Cash Department.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked C in a diamond, A on the right hand side at top, and N. D. below), the Cargo of a Boat swamped in the Harbour last night, alongside the "Hurricane," are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

LAWRENCE & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PARANA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Parana*.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per "SAKURA" (S. S.), arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the "Sakura" (S. S.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF SHANGHAI," from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Crocket will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK Co.,
Agents for Ship *City of Shanghai*.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

CIRCULAR.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CORSAIR'S BRIDE," Captain T. J. Brown, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain T. J. Brown will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us previously for countersignature.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Corsair's Bride*.

Bombay, 6th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "ADMIRAL DE WINTER," Captain Dill, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dill will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Dill, Barque *Admiral de Winter*.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "WILLIAM PROWSE," Captain Watt, from London, re requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Watt will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Watt, Barque "William Prowse."

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 30th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager, Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, a commodious one-storied BUNGALOW, No. 10, situated at Chowpatty, facing the Public Road, surrounded with a fine Garden, Cook-room, and Stable, lately occupied by RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE DUBASH. For further particulars and terms of Rent apply to the undersigned, at his Bungalow on Malabar Hill, between the hours 7 and 9 A.M., or in the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co., between 3 and 5 P.M.

KESSOWJEE NAIK.

NOTICES.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

Their attention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of his invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—In terms of the Resolutions passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, held on the 30th May last, and subsequently sanctioned by the High Court on the 5th instant, the FIRST DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of RUPEES SIXTY per SHARE, will be made at the Office of the Bank, 30 Meadow Street, on and after TUESDAY next the 9th instant.

H. G. DUNLOP,
LALSHUNKER BHOORABHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 8th June 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD and SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS,
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.

Do. Do. Trousering.

Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.

West of England Tweeds, of every description.

A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.

Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.

White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.

The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.

The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.

A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1

White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.

Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.

Flannel shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.

Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.

Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.

Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.

Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW YORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.

Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Couplins Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.

A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.
SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	,, 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	,, 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		,, 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	,, 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	,, 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ,,	3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ,,	3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ,,	4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ,,	4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... ,,	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... ,,	7	,, 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... ,,	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	,, 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	50, 55, 60,	65 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,		75 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...		10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,, ...		10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,, ...		10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...		12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,, ...		70 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits		25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable		20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits		20 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....		8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars..	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium.....	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie.....	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic.....	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	,,	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot ,, ...	,,	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot ,, ...	,,	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.....	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace.....	,,	3
Guyots West End.....	,,	2
The Royal Courier Bag	,,	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas.....	,,	12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.....	,,	2 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,,	18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,, ...	,,	14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched ,, ...	,,	16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	,,	10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs.....	,,	16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs.....	,,	6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,,	14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings.....	,,	8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. ,,		2 ,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	,, ...	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,, ...	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,, ...	5	0
COTTON Socks White	,, ...	6	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,, ...	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.....		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggar.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

REFUND OF EXTRA PREMIUM.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSURANTS who have paid EXTRA PREMIUM for active service in Abyssinia are requested to send their Policies to the undersigned for Endorsement and refund of Extra Rate as it has been decided by the Head Office in London that the ordinary Tabular Premium was sufficient for the risk incurred.

By authority,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

ARCHITECTURE

AT

BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,

Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN, with Historical and Architectural Notes,

BY

T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,

Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (on an early date) unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. —

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG.

Has just landed, per "British Admiral," and expect shortly per "Albuera," a Consignment of Printing and Lithographic Presses, Materials, &c. by Hughes and Kimber of London.

IMPROVED ALBION PRINTING PRESSES,

Post folio size	16 by 11 inches	Rs.	220
Foolscap broad side	,, 19 by 14½	,,	,, 325
Demy	,, 24 by 18	,,	,, 460
Royal	,, 26 by 20½	,,	,, 530
uper Royal	,, 29 by 21	,,	,, 575

For the convenience of Purchasers, each Press is supplied free of charge with 3 Parchments, 2 Blankets, 12 Yards Girthing, 1 extra spring for head of Press, 2 pairs Press Points.

Iron Ink Tables to the various sizes of Presses.

Best Black Printing Ink.

Ink Roller Moulds of sizes.

Brass Rule Cutters.

Best Cast and Wrought Iron Chases of sizes.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

27 by 18 inches	Rs.	160
30 by 20 ,,	,,	185
33 by 22 ,,	,,	240
26 by 24 ,,	,,	300

Each Press is supplied free of charge with 2 Tympan Leather and 2 Scrapers.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

15 by 21, 13 by 15, 18 by 24, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 22 by 33, 20 by 28, 20 by 30, 24 by 32, 26 by 36, 28 by 42 inches.

Prices vary from 2 as. 6 pies to 5 annas per lb.

Zinc Plates for Zincography, Demy size.

French Rollers for Lithographic Printing.

Ruling Machines with necessary fittings.

Ruling Ink, Red and Blue.

Ruling Pen-making Machines.

Mill Board Cutting Machines.

Card Board Cutting Machines.

Perforating Machines, best improved,

Numbering Machines.

Variety of Binding Materials and Tools.

Best English Mill Boards.

Superior White Ivory Card Boards.

Binding Cloth Rs. 20 per Roll of 36 yards.

Mr. J. NEUBERG undertakes orders for Machines, Presses and Materials manufactured by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, by whom he has been appointed Sole Agent for Western India. Mr. N. expects several Printing and other Machines by an early shipment.

Orders for Types will also be promptly executed. H. and K.'s Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

I, WM. PATTISON, beg, to intimate to the public of Bombay, and all others, that having returned from England to resume my business at No. 12, Forbes Street, Fort, I have no other person authorized to sign for the Firm from this date.

WM. PATTISON, Plumber.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

ROSSELET & Co
Established 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Mechanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN.

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralise any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow Root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The market opened with a considerable demand for almost all kind of shares this day. Elphinstones advanced from 740 to 770; New do. from 160 to 180; Mazagons from 750 to 775; Colabas from 1,210 to 1,225; Alliance Spinning from 1,900 to 2,000; Coorla do. from 1,850 to 1,950; Albert do. from 1,950 to 1,975; Oriental do. from 1,065 to 1,110; Bombay Press from 1,950 to 2,000; Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship from 2,400 to 2,450. Government Securities—Fours 91¼, Fives 109½, Fives and a half 114. Market excited, general enquiry, considerable business done.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Divi-dend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	17801 per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay..	120 per share
1,000,000	500	175	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	115 per ct pm.
1,000,000	500	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,0 0	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Broker's Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
200,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share
1,000,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ..	5 per share
2,000,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	370 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompte de Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular	
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	London & China Bk	184 per share
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
500,000	250	250	12	National Bank of India ..	129 ex di
	100	200	.....	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	500	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	68 nominal.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ..	945 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co..	735 per share
1,080,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	160 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,160	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	155 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	735 per share
....	2,000	1,580	25 p s	Port Canning ..	340
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,175

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	3,100 per share
260,000	2,500	2,500	.....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ..	125 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
3,000	3,000	250	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 1 15/16d. to 1s. 0d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0 1/2d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	14 sight ..	99½
Do.	30 days' sight..	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
China..	30 days' sight..	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	6 per cc
Mercantile Bills.. ..	..	6 do.
Four per cent. Co's	1835-36	} 94½
,, ,, ,, ,,	1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,,	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	109½
Five and half per cent. ..	.. ..	114
Municipal 5 per cent. Loan..	.. ..	114¼

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	.. Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	.. ,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	.. ,, 2 5
Carolas	.. ,, 2 90
Mexican Dollars	.. ,, 2 20
German Crowns	.. ,, 2 10
Five-Franc Pieces..	.. ,, 2 23
Bar Silver	.. ,, 10-8
Gold Leaf	.. ,, 12-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ..	.. ,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 9TH JUNE.
Per Candy.

Comrawuttee	New	..	230 to 240
Akote..		..	240 to 245
Broach..		..	245 to 247
Dholleras..		..	235 to 240
Bhownuggur		..	235 to 240
Veeravul..		..	215 to 225
Vingorla..		..	232 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned		..	248 to 250
Khandeish..		..	230 to 232
Barsee ..			
Ready Sales ..	..	..	1,475 Candies.
For delivery ..	..	..	,,
Market dull.			

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, JUNE 4.

The prices of Government Securities experienced further advances. Upwards of 2 lakhs of 4 per cents were purchased, principally by dealers and speculators, at Rs. 5-8, 5-6, 5-4, 5-2, and 5-0 discount, and one lot of Rs. 1,10,000, at Rs. 4-14 discount. Two batches of Public Works 5 per cents, amounting to about 4 lakh, obtained Rs. 6-9 premium. 5 per cents of 1855-57 were bought, for small investment orders, in sums of Rs. 8,000 and under at Rs. 9-8 to 9-12 premium. 5½ per cents sold at Rs. 14-8 premium. 10 years' and 15 years' Debentures were in demand, but sellers are holding back for higher rates.

Bank of Bengal shares readily obtained Rs. 17871.

Purchases of National Bank shares were made at Rs. 129.

A small lot of Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares was taken for a country order at Rs. 200.

A transaction in Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares at Rs. 127½ was reported.

10 Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 50 each.

Sales of Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares were made at Rs. 335, and 2 at 340 each.

Purchases of Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares were effected at Rs. 65.

Bengal Tea Co.'s fully paid-up shares sold at Rs. 40.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 9.

Simpson, Lieutenant, 18th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Abyssinia.

Smith, Major, 18th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Abyssinia.

Hodgson, Lieutenant Colonel, Pension Paymaster, on leave, from Matheran.

Griffin, Major, 45th Foot, on duty, from Abyssinia.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 9.

Macfarlan, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate, to England.

Johnson, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on sick leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH JUNE.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London..	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
,, Liverpool.. ..	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
Overland Route ..	.....	£70s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 9	Aurelie	Ertood	Mauritius, March 15.
	St. Bede..	Hunter	Shields, Feb. 7.
	Avabhoy	Holland	Annesley Bay.
	Camperdown	Nattras	Annesley Bay, May 11
	British India	Wemyss	Liverpool, Feb. 4.
	Penang (s)	Taunton	Bushire, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 9	Felicia	Moven	Calao
	Connemara	Hughes	Liverpool.
	Sumatra (s)	Browne	Aden and Suez.
	Sarah Sands	Armstrong ..	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Prince Alfred*, Thirkell, to Havre.

Ship *Vicksburg*, Strachan, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Kriskna*, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer *Penang*, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

Ship *Europa*, to Liverpool.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Barods, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A THIRD DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, Rs. 100 per Share, will be payable at our Office on and after the 10th instant.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 9th June 1868.

ESTIMATE WANTED for REPAIR of Ship "NAGASAKI." Please send or apply to HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE DUBASH.

All Tenders to be delivered at the above by 11th June 1868.

T. G. LEGROS,
Master Ship "Nagasaki."

Bombay, 9th June 1868.

EFFERVESCENT
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
with water, forms an
AGREEABLE BEVERAGE
OR A
COOLING APERIENT.
Per Bottle annas 12—Cash.
Per dozen Bottles Rs. 8 ,,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.
Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.
ESPERANCE & Co.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards, SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.
E. & Co.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
The newly improved Patent Domestic
FREEZING APPARATUS.
PURE ICE,
Produced by means of
HEAT AND WATER.
The only expense beyond the first cost being that of the Wood Charcoal, amounting to Half an Anna for each operation.
The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect*. The Boiler is now made in solid galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.
The mere artificial production of Ice has long since been accomplished, but the manufacture of it in a pure, tasteless, and totally untainted state, through a medium which places it within the reach of all, and enables every body to be his own Ice Supplier, has only just been attained by means of the
PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.
Any eulogy of this perfect and very remarkable invention would be useless; the leading scientific men of the day have expressed their unqualified admiration of it, and the inventor has been rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and with numerous medals wherever the apparatus has been exhibited.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large consignment of the above Machines with the latest improvements.
Large size to make about 5 lbs. of Ice—Rs. 275.
Small size to make about 2½ lbs. of Ice—Rs. 175.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WIND DIAL COMPASSES.
These are Compasses fitted with Arrows for indicating the direction of the Wind. Price Rs. 15.
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

COLONEL HYDE'S IMPROVED ENGINEER'S RULES.
SOUNDY & Co. have just received a few of these newly and most usefully arranged Rules. Rs. 30.

ROUTLEDGE'S ENGINEER'S RULES.
With joint Champered Edges and degrees on joint. Rs. 15.
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOW READY.
THE
SECOND EDITION
OF
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE,
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
THE second edition contains the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, which will come in force on the 15th inst., and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations, which come in force to-day.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
ntroduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
Dawit's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street. 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES:—
European,
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH:—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH:—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued*.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaint from Residents of Gorupdavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIERNUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM:—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay.
Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report; Mortuary Tables; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report; Government Fincing on the Wet Dock Question; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY SUPPLEMENTARY MARKET LOAN.—In accordance with a Resolution of the Bench of Justices, dated 18th December 1867 and 29th April 1868, and under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of Act 2 of 1865 and Section 30 of Act 4 of 1867, the Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for a supplementary loan of Rupees (2,65,000) two lacs and sixty-five thousand at six per cent. having a currency of twenty years, on the security of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Market of the City of Bombay.

The interest will be paid half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December of each year, at Bombay, or any of the other Presidencies, or in London, at the exchange of 2 shillings per rupee.

Tenders should be for not less than Rs. 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P.M. on the 15th July 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 15th August 1868 the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

Promissory Loan Notes as per form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each and can be transferred by endorsement as per form B,

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 8th June 1868.

A.

FORM OF MORTGAGE.

No.

By Virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and by Virtue of Act IV. of 1867, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, entitled, "An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act (No. II. of 1865)," we, the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rupees (500) Five Hundred paid to us, to the credit of the Municipal Fund for the City of Bombay, by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, such proportion of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Markets of the City of Bombay, as the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred doth or shall bear to the whole sum which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rents or income to hold to the said his heirs, executors, representatives and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred with interest at six per cent. per annum for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof; and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on the Thirtieth day of June and the Thirty-first day of December). Given under our corporate Seal this day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty

B.

FROM OF TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

I (or We) A. B. transfer the within security to C. D. or his order for Rs. value received. (Signed) A. B.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steamer packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, June the 16th, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon. ALEX. BROWN, *Chairman*.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.

THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.	HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
Rev. D. C. BOYD.	W. NICOL, Esq.
Rev. C. I. CAMERON.	J. RANKEN, Esq.
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Captain A. DAVIDSON, R.E.	F. A. SPENCER, Esq.
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CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.	G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.	Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D.
Rev. D. MACPHERSON.	JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Michell, from the Boys' Department, under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

The School has recently been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and
English Grammar and Composition.	Physical.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Map-Drawing.
History.	Algebra and Euclid.
	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.
Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*

The School will be re-opened on the 8th of June.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1868.

MORALISTS, and immoralists also—if we may coin a word for the occasion—at home are very fond of preaching about the demoralization produced by a long residence in India. Recently Florence Marryatt in that unfeminine and somewhat immodest work "Gup" has done much to increase that horror which our immaculate friends in England are in the habit of expressing at the misdeeds of us unfortunate Anglo-Indians. Still there is no doubt that mixed up with much exaggeration there is also a good deal of truth that residence in India has a demoralizing effect. Take the speculators and merchants in Bombay for instance during the last few years. In England much commercial fraud has been lately brought to light, but we must admit that in proportion to its population, Bombay has beaten hollow Liverpool and London in its race for infamy. Indeed, the reckless dishonest wickedness of the commercial capital of India is a perfect anachronism, and can only be paralleled by that which prevailed in London during the South Sea bubble period, or in Paris during the brief madness of Law's speculations. Then, again, the chaplains of India appear in a very bad light when compared with the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Catholic missionaries. The influence of the former over their flocks is almost nil, and when they are not enjoying themselves in the hills, to which by the way the Church of England missionaries and the ministers of other persuasions seldom if ever repair, they occupy their time in many parts of India in high church squabbles and in forcing chandlery, millinery, and upholstery on their disgusted congregations. It is a lamentable fact, but we fear nevertheless that a certain witty Calcutta journalist was not altogether without warranty for his sarcasm when he said "the only portions of his flock that the Indian pastor takes any interest in are the members of an up-country mutton club." Then there are the great military scandals which crop so frequently and with such regularity that they seem almost indigenous to the country. Let any one look at the record of last year's courts martial on officers. First of all comes the great Jervis case. Captain Jervis was, it is true, acquitted of fraud, but only after an elaborate and able defence, and we fancy that, notwithstanding his acquittal, few would select him to act as their trustee, of course merely on account of his carelessness and want of business habits. Then we had two courts martial on paymasters for embezzlement, in both cases the prisoners being convicted. Then the frequent cases of drunkenness among officers, some of whom were brought before courts martial, two at least to our own knowledge died of drink, and several others were either obliged to sell out or ought to have been obliged to do so. The optimists say, "Certainly there is still a lamentable amount of drunkenness among all ranks of the army, but after all, things have very much improved during the last sixteen or seventeen years. Why, in Sir Charles Napier's time a general court martial on some officer was of weekly occurrence." True; but then we must remember that the habit of intoxication has during the last twenty years greatly diminished in England, where anything but a moderate indulgence in wine and spirits is considered as vulgar and out of date. It is notorious that some years elapse before any fashion, whether in dress or social habits, passes from England to India; still a shorter period than twenty years is required for the transit. Therefore, in estimating the amount of intoxication in India, it is necessary to compare it with the amount of intoxication prevailing at the present time, or at least two or three years previously, among the same classes in England. We regret to say that the comparison is very unfavourable for India. In addition to the cases above alluded to, in which either death or punishment was the result of excessive intemperance, it is notorious that a very large number of officers, without immediately killing themselves, or bringing themselves under the notice of the authorities, yet habitually soak to a most demoralising extent. In one station it is quite a common thing for a large number of officers to take "pegs" before breakfast. In the same station an officer high up in the P. W. D. was in a state verging on *delirium tremens* for a week before quitting the place some two years ago. In a distinguished regiment, which last year was sent into camp on account of cholera, the average daily consumption of a large number of the officers was ten or fifteen pegs daily. These are only a few instances of the baneful habit of drinking, if not to excess, at least more than is good for health. Our readers can of their own knowledge supply many others. What is the result of the habit in question? The answer can easily be given. General demoralization of character, impoverishment, debt, destruction of health, and ruin of domestic happiness if married, and in any case injury of prospects. The causes of such a lamentable state of things we won't go far to seek. One is the depressing influences of the climate which induce a craving for stimulants, a craving which if sternly resisted from the first can be overcome, but if yielded to becomes a confirmed habit. Another cause is the isolation caused either by location in an out-of-the-way station, or by the necessity for remaining in doors during the greatest part of the day throughout the hot weather. A third cause is the desultory idle manner in which military officers generally pass their lives; and this cause is connected with the preceding, for to the active-minded man isolation and want of society are comparatively endurable. Unfortunately "officers of the army," as one of the most eminent London publishers once remarked, "do not read." Where they can indulge in field and out-of-door sports, lounge down the High Street, or engage in dissipation, they can pass their time with satisfaction if not profit to themselves, but when thrown on their own resources they are pitiable objects indeed. Unfortunately for them in India during six or eight months of the year this is precisely what they are reduced to. The consequence is they often take to drink rather to kill time than from a natural tendency to intemperance. Of those who do not drink a large proportion pass the greatest part of the day in sleep, a practise very apt to produce disease of the liver if indulged in as is generally the case after a heavy meal. Whether simple idleness, drink, or inordinate sleep be the favourite vice of the Anglo-Indian his health is sure sooner or later to suffer. Thus the climate is credited with that which is chiefly due to vice or self-indulgence, for even simple idleness, it is well known is injurious to the body as well as to the mind.

We now come to an even more serious accusation than those we have already made. We refer to the direct and indirect corruption which we regret to say prevails so extensively among all ranks in India. Naturally the accusation is very difficult of proof, and equally naturally it will be stoutly denied by numbers for the simple reason that numbers feel that they are affected by it. When, however, we find canteen sergeants making their hundreds if not thousands in a few months' tenure of office, barrack sergeants keeping their buggies and horses, overseers building large houses not for their own occupation but for the purpose of renting them to others, and Commissariat sergeants' wives rejoicing in a piano and handsome furniture, suspicion cannot fail to force itself on our minds. Nor are even officials of higher rank exempt from doubt as to their perfect moral integrity. We know that the balance of the coolie allowance given to barrack masters for the transport of furniture is sometimes divided among the different members of the department. We know also that a regular monthly sum has been paid occasionally to both barrack master and barrack sergeants by the contractor for the repair of furniture. We have been informed, likewise, by a credible person who received the disgraceful avowal from the person implicated, that a certain barrack master's wife used to take money from the coolie allowance whenever she required five or ten rupees for her petty expenses, and to put it down as money expended for moving furniture. There is a common rumour also that many quartermasters, bazaar masters, and Commissariat officers get their bazaar supplies free. At all events it is very certain that some of the latter live in a style far beyond what their ostensible means would permit. But this is of the grosser and more vulgar description of bribery. And there is the indirect sort, which is if anything worse, because more insidious and of a kind to which even originally honest men find it difficult to oppose a successful resistance. A loan of horses and carriages, the sale of horses much under their true value, the gift of jewels to the ladies of the family, or the sale of them either at nominal prices or with the understanding that the date of payment is of no consequence; and finally the loan of large sums of money, all these gentlemanlike modes of bribery are attempted by rich contractors, and we are sorry to say frequently with success. Of course so polite, so obliging, a set of people expect to be treated with some amount of consideration and indulgence in regard to their Government contracts. The consequence is that the recipient of the bribe becomes the slave of the briber, and either the soldier or the Government, generally both, are robbed. Whether the bribe is direct or indirect, openly proffered or veiled by a decent regard for appearances, the consequence is the same. Furniture is paid for as having been repaired which has never been touched, provisions are issued of inferior quality, prices are charged ridiculously in excess of what a private individual would pay, and work executed which is only to the eye according to the contract. We will give one instance, though we might give thousands. A somewhat but not excessively large bungalow used as a native hospital, about equal in size to a large private bungalow, required new thatching and also a few new beams in the roof. A private individual would have paid some 300 rupees or at the most 500 rupees for the job. Government was called upon to pay 3,000 rupees.

There are many mealy-mouthed people who may stigmatise our remarks as harsh, even coarse and violent. Nevertheless, we have good reason for believing the facts stated therein to be true, and holding such belief we do not shrink from bringing the truth in all its hideous nakedness before the public. Severe diseases require strong remedies, and the good surgeon cuts boldly when the ulcer is deeply seated. Some consideration is necessary to the tax-payers of this country; it remains to be seen whether the vested interests of corruption are too powerful to prevent the authorities from doing the duty that lies before them.

THE *Deccan Herald* says it is "in a position to state, on authority, that the announcement of Bishop Harding's resignation of the diocese, is premature—that, indeed, it is far from improbable that he will return to his labours in this country within the year." The "authority" we fear is doubtful. There can be no doubt that the Bishop resigned, and his resignation was not only announced here but at home. In the last home papers, indeed, we find the bishopric of Bombay named amongst five colonial bishoprics that are at present vacant. It is possible, of course, that the Bishop longs again for the genial atmosphere of Mahableshwar and Poona, and the state and dignity of an Indian bishop: and that, repenting a too hasty separation from those blessings, he has sought and obtained permission to return to his old sphere of labours and to a stiff-necked and unappreciating community.

WE objected to the proposal made the other day to send off an address to the Queen, for the reason that the step would have come too late in the day to be reckoned a hearty one. Things of that kind must be done promptly if they are to be done well, and we hope the people of Bombay will keep this in mind in connection with an opportunity they will have in the course of a week or two for making what all must consider a patriotic and well-merited demonstration. It is becoming a pressing question, how we are to receive the hero of the Abyssinian Expedition, of whom the whole Bombay Presidency must be proud. If this were not the rainy season we should have expected, for one thing, to see a triumphal arch erected at the lander for Sir Robert Napier to pass under; and to see crowds of people met to raise a shout of welcome. But weather such as we have at present will probably prevent any great demonstration of that kind from taking place. It is to be hoped however, that some of our leading citizens will take up the matter promptly and devise some suitable means of honouring the hero of the day. Before Sir Robert Napier left for Abyssinia it was proposed by the military classes of the Presidency to entertain him at a banquet, but under the circumstances he felt obliged to decline the honour—thinking, it may be, that it would be better if first of all he should win his Abyssinian laurels. He has won them, and deserves an ovation from all classes in the Presidency. We read that London intends to present him with the freedom of the city and with a sword worth 200 guineas. If Bombay does not do something of the same kind it will lose a very rare opportunity of honouring real and distinguished worth, and will confirm other people in the belief—too common, we fear—that there is really "no public in Bombay."

WHY has Bombay been getting no donations from Sir Stafford Northcote? One in his high official position ought to take care not to be partial, and if he wants to be popular with us he must treat us with the same parental kindness that he has shown to Madras and Calcutta. We have already recorded his donations to the charities of Madras, and now we find that he has been giving the Calcutta University a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the purpose of awarding four prizes of Rs. 500 each at the entrance examination of 1869. Surely liberality and generosity such as this deserves the Governor Generalship at least; and Sir Stafford Northcote could hardly be expected to take anything less. If we mistake not, his policy—so ingeniously palpable in its object—has found a warm admirer in at least one of the Madras papers; and a Calcutta contemporary, too, is not slow to appreciate the extraordinary qualities of the man who finds he can spare Rs. 2,000

The roof of a timber storehouse, situated in Breach Candy Road, and occupied by one Gunnoo Urjoon, fell in at three o'clock yesterday morning, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The whole house, it seems, is in a precarious state. It belongs to one Nowrojee Rustomjee.

On Monday last a fire broke out in the Agiary Lane, Fort, in the house occupied by a carpenter named Ruttonjee. The Parsee had locked his room and gave to market and while he was absent smoke was observed issuing from the roof of the house. An alarm was raised, and in a few minutes the fire was put out. The damage done to the property was very slight.

On Sunday evening last the bungalow of Mr. Cowasjee Dady Limjee, situated at Cumballa Hill, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid, striking a bannister at the top of the house, entered the wall, and passed through the centre of it to the ground floor, smashing two windows in its descent. It ran round a room on the ground floor and made its exit out of an open window, after knocking down an ayah with a child of seven months old in her arms. Fortunately the child escaped unhurt, but the ayah had a severe shock by the lightning.

On Monday the ship "Avabhoy" arrived in harbour with the left wing of the 18th N. I., and yesterday morning the ship "Camperdown" arrived with the right wing of the same regiment, numbering 350 rank and file and 36 followers. The "Camperdown" also brought Colonel Combe, Captain Griffith, Lieutenant Jopp, and Dr. Joynt. Both vessels experienced fine weather till within two days' sail of Bombay. The regiment is under orders to proceed to Baroda, and it was expected that they might be able to disembark yesterday. This, however, was impossible owing to the state of the weather, but it is intended that the soldiers shall disembark today or to-morrow and proceed per sail to Baroda.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday last at Oomercarry, touching the death of Sebastian Noronha, a Portuguese cook. On Friday night last deceased went to bed well. On the following morning he was found missing from his bed, and his relations searched for him but he could not be found. The matter was reported to the police, and on Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, a policeman, going his round, saw the deceased lying dead by the side of the footpath on the Parell Road, with a loaf of bread lying beside him. The body was put into a cart and taken to Oomercarry, where it was recognised by the deceased's daughter. The jury found that the deceased, who had been suffering from fever, and was very feeble, had wandered from his house and was found lying dead on the Parell Road.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Saturday, 6th June.

Kolapore.—Weather partially cloudy; wind calm; thermometer 82; heavy rain.

Sunday, 7th June.

Carwar.—Weather cloudy and overcast; wind S. W.; thermometer 80; barometer 29·60; fall of rain 6 inches 25 cents.

Monday, 8th June.

Kolapore.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W.; thermometer 80; rain during night.

Vingorla.—Weather cloudy; wind S., strong; thermometer 84.

Carwar.—Weather boisterous; wind S. W.; thermometer 82; barometer 29·72; fall of rain 1 inch 52 cents.

Tuesday, 9th June.

Kolapore.—Weather rainy; wind S. W.; thermometer 83.

Carwar.—Weather overcast; wind S. W.; thermometer 82; barometer 29·85; fall of rain 1 inch 29 cents.

Mangalore.—Weather stormy; wind S. W.; thermometer 83·50; barometer 29·78.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9th June.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Assault by European Sailors.—Thomas Brown and Richard Long, two European sailors, were charged with assaulting Frederick Manus. Complainant stated that he was an European sailor out of ship and that the defendants had struck him when standing alone at the Back Bay bank. Mr. Freeman, shipping master, deposed that Long struck complainant on the mouth with a stick, and that prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for a fortnight, in default of payment of a fine of Rs. 20. The prisoner Brown was discharged.

Ship Desertion.—George Hodgson and Albert Shroud were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for a month each, for having absented themselves without leave from the ship "Mahaluxumee."

Theft.—Baboo Benajee was charged with stealing a wedge and some nails, valued at Rs. 3, the property of Messrs. Cameron and Ryan, contractors. A police sepoy stated that he apprehended the prisoner with the property at the Esplanade in the morning. He said he had found the articles at Boree Bander, but, on applying to the contractors, witness found that to be untrue. He was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three weeks.

Furious Driving.—Ragoo Janoo, a coachman, was charged with having on the previous day driven a vehicle along Erskine Road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby causing grievous hurt to the person of Kadorkee Ali. The complainant being still in hospital the case was remanded till the 16th instant, and defendant was admitted to bail himself in Rs. 200 and in two sureties of Rs. 100 each.

Assaulting a Sheriff's Sepoy.—Goolam Mahomed and Mahdoo were on Monday each fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, for assaulting Shaik Rassam, a Sheriff's sepoy.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—9th June.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Theft.—Savitree, woman, was charged with stealing a saree, of the value of Rs. 5, the property of Limba Nowsa. She pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE BERARS AND THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The following has been addressed by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner, Central Provinces and the Berars, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated Camp Akolah, 5th June 1868:—

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, copy of the usual return, showing the quantity of cotton despatched from the Railway stations of the Central Provinces and the Berars during the fortnight ending the 30th May.

2. The exports for the fortnight stand as follows:—Full pressed bales 139, half pressed bales 7,430, "dokras" 2,877, or, in all, about 3,025 "candies," or 6,050 bales of 3½ cwt. each, making the total exports by Railway this season about 90,933 "candies," or, 181,866 bales, compared with the exports last year. The business done this season stands as follows:—

By Railway up to 30th May	1867	106,415	cds. or,	212,830 bales.
Ditto	1868	90,933	"	181,866 "
During the fortnight ending,	1867	3,039	"	6,078 "
Ditto	1868	3,025	"	6,050 "

3. The returns of traffic over the Sawurgaon Ghat show that from the 5th to the 26th May last 1,818 "bhojahs," or about 605 candies of cotton were carted by this route to Bombay. This quantity, added to the 3,500 "candies," shown in the 4th para of my report of 23rd ultimo, would give a total of 4,105 candies of cotton sent towards Bombay during the season by this route, and would raise the total exports during the season to about 95,038 candies, or, 190,176 bales of 3½ cwt. each. This does not include the cotton of the Nurbudda country carried into Khandeish, nor the exports to Bengal, which as you are aware have been considerable.

4. There has been heavy rain in Berar during the last few days, and as the villagers are busy preparing their fields for the sowings, which will commence in another fortnight or three weeks, the supplies of cotton to the local markets may soon be expected to cease. Some cotton has yet to be packed and sent forward, and by the time that the monsoon commences the total exports from these provinces towards Bombay will not be found to fall short of 200,000 bales.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. Rivett-Carnac,
Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars.

Statement *showing the quantity of Cotton received at and exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Berars and the Central Provinces, during the fortnight ending 30th May 1868.*

Name of Station.	Number of bales received up to last return of preceding fortnight.	Number of bales exported up to last return of preceding fortnight.	Total number of bales received up to date.	Total number of bales exported up to date.	Number of bales remaining at end of the fortnight.
Nagpore	78	78	78	78	..
Boree	..	..	..	..	..
Sindee	53	53	53	53	..
Wirdah	4,188	4,072	4,500	4,366	134
Poolgaon	1,893	1,893	1,893	1,893	..
Chandoor	2,349	2,239	2,571	2,571	..
Badnaira	53,968	51,968	53,469	53,469	..
Moortizapoor	25,599	25,158	25,814	25,548	266
Akola	16,418	16,418	16,496	16,496	..
Shengaon	1,24,436	1,24,436	1,28,401	1,28,401	..
Nanasoola	76,698	76,383	79,324	79,182	142
Malkapore	5,556	5,556	5,556	5,556	..
Bhoosawul	5,569	5,549	5,657	5,657	..
Khundwa	1,297	1,297	1,297	1,297	..
Total	3,14,804	3,13,941	3,24,929	3,24,387	542

THE CAWNPORE SUTTEE.

The following letter appears in the *Pioneer*:—

Sir,—The brief notice in your Friday's paper of the results of the Cawnpore Suttee case, has filled my mind with distress and horror. Fourteen men transported for life,—thirty for ten years,—and eleven imprisoned for five years,—and all for what? An act of which it is not too much to say that the moral guilt is exceedingly doubtful, for a crime in which our sympathies with the criminals contend vehemently with our resolution that the law shall be obeyed!

Just consider what the case was. I can hardly put it more graphically than you did in your admirable leader, to which the public are indebted for their knowledge of the facts. I have seldom heard of anything more pitiful. The widow evidencing the supernatural strength of her resolution by her prolonged abstinence from food and her insensibility to the burning in the lamp,—the Purohit holding her up as a godly example to all happy women whose husbands are yet alive,—the sick and the leper flocking in to be cured by the touch of this woman in whom the God head is abiding,—the sensitive and chivalrous Rajpoot zemindars holding back through fear of the law, though all resources of that tremendous engine—the public opinion of the country side—are brought to bear upon them: at last the yielding of one of them, younger and more delicately organised than the rest, and his declaration that, be the consequences what they may he will run all risks to help this sainted woman to attain Heaven: then the rush of the wave of public feeling through the gap thus opened, the fuel gathered by an enormous crowd, the first torch applied by the widow's eldest son. Was there ever a case which more urgently required gentle handling, and in which justice more needed to be tempered with mercy? I do not envy that Englishman who does not feel that, if he had been there, he, too, might have been carried away by that electric thrill of public feeling,—that he too might have sinned and not have felt himself to be guilty.

Sir, I am not arguing that these men should have been acquitted. The law must be enforced, *coute que coute*. But the law does not demand such terrible, such vindictive punishment. Thirty years ago, when we were putting down the custom for the first time, it was necessary to make some tremendous examples. The same painful necessity coerced our Courts in Oudh eight years ago. But in Cawnpore a generation has grown up which never saw a Suttee. Even at the piles erected in honour of past Suttees, the offerings have grown few and the devotion cold. The astonishment felt at the occurrence of this case is a measure of the improbability of its recurrence. I say, then, that an imprisonment of one or of two years would have had quite sufficient effect as a deterrent. The people would have seen that we are still in earnest in the matter, and will not let our law be transgressed: they would not see, alas! that our Courts are capable of sentencing a whole community to a living death, for obeying some of the noblest instincts in their nature.

Such a sentence is a blot on our justice—a stain on our humanity—a disgrace to our rule. I trust it is not yet too late to repair the error. The High Court, even if there is no appeal, have power to call for and to modify the sentence. If they fail to do this, I trust men are not wanting who will join in getting up a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor to exercise his prerogative of mercy in a case than which, surely, no case ever needed it more.

An Englishman.

THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

We are able to-day (say the *Kandy Herald* of May 21) to publish the address which it is proposed to present to His Excellency the Governor before his departure from the island.

It appears to be a carefully worded document, so framed that, while the admirers of the Governor may have an opportunity of expressing their admiration strongly, his opponents may find as little cause as possible for withholding their concurrence in the sentiments expressed. Stress is laid on the undoubted good qualities of His Excellency, his industry, his honesty, his unvarying courtesy in listening to complaints. The schemes of Irrigation and Education, the most ambitious of Sir H. Robinson's projects, are mentioned with gratitude, and it is hoped that they may prove successful. Even on the Military Expenditure question, so closely and dangerously allied to that "spring of woes unnumbered," the constitution of the Council, it is only said to be well that the matter was settled, no opinion being expressed as to the nature of the settlement; and that, being settled, it was right that our Governor should do his best to have the terms of settlement adhered to.

In all this there is nothing to which the most captious Leaguer can object, unless indeed he be animated by personal feelings of dislike to or jealousy of His Excellency.

On one paragraph only it would seem to us that there is room for fair difference of opinion.

The *general policy* of the Governor is heartily approved of. Even there there is no direct reference to the direful constitutional quarrel: and as we understand it by "general policy" reference is made rather to the appropriation of the revenues towards the extension and improvement of public works and buildings and to the general progressive *administrative* policy of our present ruler than to any political leaning that he has shown.

No doubt even taking this view some may be found who fear the results of the liberal scale of expenditure pursued during the present administration, whether with regard to public works or to the increase of fixed departmental charges. Such as these we would ask to look back to the first few years of this decade. How would it have fared with us now, had the parsimony then in fashion been continued to the present day? We ourselves are not sanguine of a speedy return of prosperity to the Colony. But he must be very short-sighted who cannot see that such difficulties as are surrounding us have their root in earlier times than 1865.

When Sir Hercules Robinson took the reins in that year, the Colony was just emerging from a period of great prosperity of which the former Government had taken advantage to get as much from and to return as little to the public as possible. Our savings were all taken by the Home Government because we were so well off and all our work was left undone. The new Governor had not been here more than a month when the first symptoms of the coming commercial crisis began to be felt. The effects of that crisis have been felt more and more deeply up to this day. But the question is whether these effects have been intensified by the liberal policy pursued by Sir Hercules, or whether this policy has not served in a measure to lighten the difficulties of our position. Remembering as we do the state of affairs in 1864, we cannot doubt what would have been the result of a continuance of the then parsimony. The truth is that the policy of Sir Hercules would have been the salvation of the Colony if it had been put in practice a few years earlier. That it cannot now do more than act in mitigation of evils sown long before his day, is no fault of his.

It would ill become those who in 1864 both in Council and at public meetings clamoured for a more liberal expenditure on public works and for a remodelling of the effete departments of that time now to blame the efforts since made by the present Administration to repair the shortcomings of past years.

We have little fear therefore of there being many who will refuse their approval of the general policy of His Excellency, and we have good hope that nearly all will join in subscribing their names to the brief and hearty address now being circulated.

The address above referred to is as follows:—

To His Excellency Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the Island of Ceylon, &c., &c., &c.

It is with much regret that we have learned your Excellency's determination to leave the country even for a time.

Before your Excellency's departure we wish respectfully to bear witness to the untiring industry and conscientious honesty of purpose with which you have laboured among us during the last three years and to record our grateful sense of the many benefits that have resulted therefrom to the Colony.

We further beg to be allowed to express our hearty approbation of the general policy pursued by your Excellency.

It would be long here to enumerate the manifold useful undertakings that have had their origin and been carried to completion during the period of Your Excellency's Administration. But we cannot refrain from referring in terms of the warmest gratitude to the two comprehensive schemes of Education and Irrigation, (subjects so long kept in abeyance,) which now, owing to the energy and zeal displayed by your Excellency are, we trust, about to be carried successfully into practice.

Your Excellency has also deserved well of the Colony by bringing about the long delayed settlement of that important question, the Military Expenditure of the Island, and more particularly by you disinterested advocacy of local interests in the subsequent despatches on the subject.

We have to thank you lastly for the unvarying and courteous attention ever extended to any complaint or grievance however insignificant that may have been preferred to you.

In wishing your Excellency farewell, we feel assured that the best interests of the island will be served by your speedy return. And we console ourselves for your temporary absence by the hope that it may result to you and to your family in an increase of health and prosperity.

OLD LADIES.

(*Friend of India.*)

Amongst all the evils which have befallen Anglo-Indian society of late years, in consequence of the introduction of overland steamers and other phenomena of modern civilization, there is not one to be compared either in importance or significance to the alarming disappearance of European old ladies from every quarter of our Indian empire. The fact itself cannot be denied though mere superficial observers might be inclined to doubt whether any ill effects have arisen from their departure. Young ladies there are in plenty,—married, engaged, and single. So too the existence of middle aged ladies as a class is obvious to every one, in the form of mothers of grown up people, strong-minded philanthropists, lady superiors, and other species of a similar character. But the venerable old lady of the grandmamma type, that lived and flourished in the Presidency capitals and chief Mofussil stations fifty or sixty years ago, seems to have passed away for ever; and only a very few individuals exist here and there as representatives of a class that once abounded in India, but are now as nearly extinct as the mammoths of primxval times.

Amidst the bustle and life of the society of the day, and its close relations and constant communications with the mother-country, the social value of the old lady of a former period is likely to be very imperfectly apprehended. Even the most profound philosopher will be prepared to admit the superior attractiveness of young lady society, whether married or single; but still it must be remarked that cares and anxieties, trivial perhaps in their origin, although none the less perceptible in their effects, but too often trouble and occupy the minds of the younger branches of the fair creation; and it may be added that such anxieties were rarely to be found in the venerable and tranquil old lady of the beginning of the century, whose dignity was never disputed, and who reigned as a queen. Then the experiences of the latter were invaluable in a social point of view, for those dear old ladies had a memory for the past which was perfectly marvellous, and frustrated many ambitious aspirants who would otherwise have stuck themselves up or given themselves airs. They did not often leave their dwellings to visit others; but they had their special nights, on which they opened their gaily lighted rooms to all their acquaintances, and left them to amuse themselves with cards and dancing until supper was served, and the guests retired at a regular hour. Such an old lady knew every one who entered her house, and that too not only individually, but genealogically and historically. She was in fact a living family history of fathers and mothers and grandmothers and grandfathers; and was imbued with the taste of Horace Walpole for collecting and preserving every little scandal, whether connected with love-making, or duelling, or both, which had ever transpired since the catastrophe of the Black Hole. In the present day ladies go home and vegetate, long before they grow old and venerable; and their stories and incidents can prove of little or no interest amongst the uncongenial English society in which they may be thrown. But real old ladies in India formed a continuous link between one generation and another, and their stories were always to be heard with profound attention and respect; for it was obvious that a venerable and stately lady of the old fashioned school, who was familiar with family antecedents through a period of three generations, and knew what uncles and aunts had done, and how great uncles and great aunts had committed themselves, was a personage to be feared and propitiated, and to be treated on all occasions with that courtly politeness which once flourished in Calcutta saloons, but which has now passed away for ever.

Here perchance it may be as well to glance at the natural history of ladies of the old school, whom we have selected as the subject of this present sketch. An idea very generally prevails that the leading social characteristic of olden times was a widely spread immorality. This idea we believe is open to considerable modifications. The English have always been a moral and decorous people, both in the mother-country and in the numerous colonies, excepting when exposed to special and temporary temptations. In the seventeenth century, when the English settlements were first formed in India, and the public morals were depraved beyond all precedent by the wild debauchery which the gay cavaliers under Charles the Second had introduced into the Court at Whitehall, the earliest settlers led the short and merry lives of Indian tradition. But even in that century the reaction of immorality was very short lived, inasmuch as the influence of the Church, and the stress laid upon the teachings of the Bible and Prayer-book, were at least as strong if not stronger than they are now. The good old honest and God-fearing merchants of Leadenhall Street set their faces steadily against any of their servants who were reported to lead vicious lives in their Indian factories; and directed that all who drank, gambled, or blasphemed, or formed irregular unions with native or Portuguese women, or perilled their own souls, and the souls of children yet unborn, by marrying ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion, were to be sent home by the next year's ships and thus prevented from contaminating the others. Meantime each of the leading factories had its chaplain, school, and library; and every year brought out fresh cargoes of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer-books, Catechisms, and such light reading as the Book of Homilies and Dr. Simon Patrick's Commentary. Under such circumstances, the tone of public morality at the chief factories became decidedly high. Many of the Company's servants were taken as boys from Christ's Hospital, and fairly passed their whole lives in the Company's service, beginning as apprentices, and rising through the grades of writers, factors, and junior and senior merchants. Orthodox marriages began to increase, and the chief factory seems to have been generally a married man, and a good Christian, who attended morning and evening prayer with all his subordinates, and strictly enforced the observance of the Sabbath day. Daughters were sent home to be educated, and returned after a lapse of years to be married to some prosperous factor. This orderly and decorous state of things continued for generations. Meantime the ministrations of the chaplains were highly prized, and the sermons on Sundays, and lectures on Wednesday evenings, were the themes of general discussion amongst an isolated community, to whom local newspapers were unknown, and whose news from England came out but once a year.

It was the daughters and grand-daughters of such a community as this, that flourished as old ladies in the latter part of the past century, and were even to be found as late as twenty or thirty years ago. * * *

The great catastrophe which convulsed Anglo-Indian society, and demoralized the entire European community, was the sudden acquisition of territorial dominion and political power. The Black Hole massacre, followed by the defeat of the Nabob, and after some years by the acquisition of the Dewance of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, poured a tide of wealth, not into the Company's coffers, but into the pockets of their servants. The pagoda tree was in those days laden with fruit that was over ripe; and lakhs and crores were so abundant, that far larger fortunes were sometimes made in months than the old merchants of a previous generation could have accumulated in as many years. The Company's service underwent an immediate and revolutionary change. For some years the Company claimed the right of sending their goods free of all land or river customs from the port at Calcutta to any part of the Nabob's dominions; and every young writer not only issued such passes, but sold them in hundreds to native merchants through his dubash. Then again vast sums were made by other ways which will scarcely bear the light. Reckless profusion and high living followed. Intrigues took the place of flirtations and courtships. Marriage went out of fashion amongst a community who came out to make fortunes within five or six years, and then to return home and flash before the London world as Nabobs of the first water. Bucks and bloods fought duels, and indulged in gambling and drinking bouts, to an extent which soon ruined the many in constitution and estate, and enriched only a few, and those only at the expense of their liver. Things had arrived at a fine state when the Governor General of Bengal was openly living with another man's wife, and when Members of Council were known to be guilty of intrigues and seductions, which ought at the time to have covered them with infamy, and which have left a lasting stain upon the reputation of more than one Indian statesman. What the old ladies of the period thought of such proceedings may be easily inferred; but, as far as we can gather from the annals of the time, they would almost seem to have disappeared for a while from the genial gatherings in which society indulged.

The evil days when Calcutta society was corrupt to the core did not last very long. Under the administrations of Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore, there was a rapid improvement in tone, and outward decorum at any rate has continued ever since to be the order of the day. Then followed the time when the old ladies who had been born in the preceding merchant period, lived and flourished, and sat in stately chairs with laced mob caps, and their necks hidden in large old fashioned frills. They have passed away now. The P. and O. steamers have long been in the practice of carrying them all to England; but the memory of some famous representatives of the class still linger in the land.

THE NEW RESIDENT AT HYDRABAD.

The people of Bangalore have been honouring Mr. C. B. Saunders on his leaving them to take up the important appointment of Resident at Hydrabad. On Wednesday last a public meeting both of the European and native residents was held, for the purpose of presenting him with a farewell address, which, it appears, bore about a thousand signatures. The address was as follows:—

"To C. B. Saunders, Esq., C. B., Bengal Civil Service, late Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.

"Sir,—It is with feelings both of pleasure and regret, that we, the undersigned inhabitants of Bangalore, on behalf of ourselves as well as of the people of Mysore, are assembled together this morning to present you with this valedictory address on your approaching departure from this province. Pleasure at the recognition of your valuable services by the Government of India in your being appointed to fill the high and honouable post of Resident at the Court of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and regret at your being thus suddenly removed from us. During the eight years you have been connected with this province as Judicial Commissioner and Officiating Commissioner you have inaugurated and carried out many important improvements and reforms, which we will not venture in the compass of an address to enumerate. Though we would desire briefly to allude to that tact and judgment which, without perceptibly endangering or disturbing the interests and prospects of existing officials, gradually trained, instructed, and improved what was found at hand, till not only was marked success the result, but the foundation laid for that further efficiency, the fruits of which we trust to see in the bringing up of our Law Courts and whole Judicial system to a standard more in accordance with the present advanced requirements and civilization of the country. Your zeal in the discharge of your Judicial functions, and your anxious and pains-taking endeavours to do substantial justice to suitors is patent to all; as well as that urbanity of manner and courteous address whih have invariably characterized your demeanour. If in your public capacity, you have thus gained the esteem and respect of the people, you have as a private gentleman in a still greater degree secured the regard of all classes of the community by true charity, unbounded hospitality and large-hearted liberality. We could dwell largely upon these sterling qualities of your private life; but however agreeable the task may be to us, we fear it will be distasteful to you; we therefore content ourselves by saying that your residence amongst us has tended to produce in our minds a grateful and lasting impression of the character of an English gentleman. There are many who will miss you as an active and generous coadjutor in every social or praiseworthy undertaking; and more particularly will your loss and that of Mrs. Saunders be felt by the needy and distressed, and by those poor little orphans of pensioners and others for whose comfort and holiday happiness you have done so much. In conclusion, we beg to assure you, Sir, that we will long remember you with feelings of respect and esteem, and wishing you and Mrs. Saunders a safe journey to the scene of your new labours and honour, and continued health and prosperity.—We remain, Sir, your most obedient and faithful servants,

Mr. Saunders replied to the address as follows:—"My Friends,—The valedictory address which you have been kind enough to present to me on the occasion of my proceeding to take up the duties of the honourable post to which His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to nominate me, has afforded me very great and sincere gratification. Although I fear that I cannot take credit to myself for the many good qualities which in your kind and indulgent review of my past work amongst you, you have been good enough to ascribe to me, I nevertheless feel very sensible of your kindly appreciation of my earnest desire to do my duty faithfully and conscientiously. Any measure of success which I may have attained, I feel to be due to a very great extent to the unvarying support I have received from my friend Mr. Bowring, our very able and respected Commissioner, and to the zealous and efficient assistance which has been accorded to me by the executive officers of the Mysore Commission of all classes European and native with whom I have been officially connected. I esteem it to be a most fortunate circumstance that on my leaving the Province the interests of the Department over which I have so long presided have devolved upon one, so eminently qualified alike by his calm and dispassionate judgment as by his legal training and turn of mind, as Mr. Kindersley is on all hands admitted to be to place the judicial system of Mysore and Coorg on an improved footing of efficiency and stability. A great experiment is now being inaugurated throughout our Indian Empire generally, but more especially in this Province having for its aim and object the admission of well educated natives of established character to a far larger and more important share in the Administration of their own country, than has hitherto been deemed to be either practicable or desirable, and as Mr. Bowring is I know prepared to give every legitimate opportunity to well qualified native gentlemen of undoubted integrity and high principle to prove their fitness for high office by advancing them gradually and tentatively to posts of higher emolument and responsibility than those they have previously occupied, I would beg to counsel those of my native friends who either seek to enter or to advance in the service of Government to strive by dint of study and application and by the maintenance of an unsullied character, to qualify themselves for the honourable career which is now open to them, and which they may all in due course aspire with more or less success to run. In conclusion I would beg in behalf of Mrs. Saunders and myself to offer you our warmest and most heartfelt acknowledgments for the kind expressions contained in your address and for the good wishes for our future success and happiness with which you bid us God-speed on our journey northwards. Some of the happiest years of our lives have been spent at Bangalore and in the Mysore country, and we shall always look back with affection to the scenes of the happy past, and take a lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of our many old and valued friends in this Province."

Another compliment was paid to Mr. Saunders on the 1st inst., when he was entertained at a farewell dinner by Mr. Bowring and the officers of the Mysore Commission.

THE BURNING OF MAGDAL A.

(*Army and Navy Gazette.*)

The last act of the British General in the heart of Abyssinia will scarcely be censured by competent critics. In burning Magdala, so that nothing but blackened rock remains, Sir R. Napier was actuated by politic motives, and was in no way influenced by any desire for vengeance on a harmless population. Magdala was not a city. There were no houses of a permanent character, no trades, no industry, no markets to suffer from conflagration. It was a mere fortress, a stronghold where a savage chief concentrated his forces, displayed his power, and exercised his capricious cruelties. It was the impregnable position of a King who, however barbarous, had sway over the vast territories which reach from the sea to the ancient Mountains of the Moon. That it was formidable in its natural difficulties of access we are well assured by many concurrent testimonies, and it will be most interesting and instructive to learn how they were overcome and that in the face of the artificial additions which Theodore had made to their strength. To have accumulated mortars—some of the great calibre of 20 inches—and to have put 50-pounder guns in such a situation, proves that this savage King had great designs and vast energy. We read in Sir R. Napier's telegram that upwards of thirty guns and mortars were destroyed in Magdala, and only ten of these could have been insignificant, inasmuch as fifteen of the guns were of various sizes, from 6-pounders up to 50-pounders, and five of mortars were from 6 inches to 20 inches in calibre. The largest mortars we had in the Crimea were 13-inch. Most of our guns were under 50-pounders. What use did Theodore make of these guns? It would seem as if he had not proper artillerymen or projectiles, for one 20-inch shell falling near a column would scarce fail to inflict greater damage than has been sustained by all the expedition. It may be that the fire of our artillery and rockets quite astonished the natives, and drove them from their pieces; but, whatever the cause, it would seem that big guns are not the sure defence of nations, and that something else is required besides "*les gros calibres*" even in cannon. To destroy Magdala utterly was a politic stroke, and all the more to be applauded is it because there were no associations connected with the act and place such as those which made the spoliation and ruin of the Chinese Emperor's Palace open to animadversions and regrets. The blackened rocks will be a warning to all surrounding chiefs for many-a-year to come and may save England many a million yet. The future of Abyssinia we cannot regulate; and the admirable judgment displayed by Sir R. Napier in all his past proceedings authorises a full confidence in the propriety of his conducting the widow and son of the overthrown King to the realm to Tigre. We may be sure our word, if needed, will now be heard in Tigre and Shoa, and among the Gallas as it never was before, and that all over Arabia and among the hordes of Central Asia the fame of this great anabasis will ring for years. Theodore, defeated and fugitive, might have lied like truth when we retreated, and have deceived his neighbours. "Dead men tell no tales." The sight of his widow and heir under escort in our camp is proof positive of our success greater than the liberation of the captives. On 17th April, Magdala was consumed by fire—next day the British force set out on its march to the sea, and on the 21st the head-quarters had reached Talanta. Sir R. Napier "expects to reach Zoulla between the 25th and 30th May," and by the middle of June no trace of our presence will be left in Abyssinia except the works which will benefit the country for years to come, and the more lasting tokens of our presence in the development of the energies and resources of the people. The country ought to be proud of an expedition which has been brought to such a rapid termination with complete success. We can only hope similar good fortune and good guidance will direct its operations to the end, and that the army and its chief may be spared to receive adequate marks of the national gratitude, unvexed by the rains, storms, fevers, and maligant agencies which have hitherto been so mercifully inactive. Pay as we may, the credit is far greater than the cost, and our most persistent detractors will admit the merits of the Indian Engineer General and his Indian and British officers and men.

ELEPHANTS.

Elephants, it will be admitted, are a fit subject for the consideration of an Asiatic Society; and their distinguished services lately in Abyssinia entitle them at the present time to our special gratitude. The Asiatic Society of Bengal had a meeting on the 6th May and spent the greater part of the time in discussing the peculiarities of the *genus*. The paper read on the occasion (it was by Lieut. Johnstone, Superintendent Kheddas, Cuttack Trib. Mehals), and the remarks made upon it, will be found sufficiently interesting to repay perusal. Lieut. Johnstone's account is as follows:—

"The Indian elephant is usually supposed to be one species, differing slightly in external appearance according to the locality in which it is found. Elephants are found in Chittagong, Burmah, Sylhet, Assam, Bhootan, Nepaul, Cuttack, Chota-Nagpore, Central Provinces, Mysore, and Dehra Dhoon. Of all these places Chittagong, Jynteea, and Mysore are said to produce the finest kind and Assam the worst. The 'Elephas Indicus' has six true, and thirteen false, ribs on either side; the "Elephas Sumatranus," of Borneo, Sumatra, and Ceylon has fourteen false ribs, the true ribs being the same in both species. I have found elephants in the Central Provinces of the latter description. Whether the Central Province elephant is to be considered a distinct species from 'Elephas Indicus,' is a question to be decided by naturalists. The African elephant differs from the Indian species, in having much larger ears and a sloping forehead; both male and female have tusks, and the specimens I have seen more resemble the 'Mirgaband' or very light built Indian elephants than any others. The teeth also differ from those of the Indian elephant. In noticing the Central Province elephant, I omitted to state that in one prominent feature, it closely resembles the Ceylon elephant, viz., in the small proportion of tuskers to 'mucknas' (or male elephants without tusks). The habits of all elephants are the same, and all seem equally capable of being trained for the use of man. An elephant arrives at maturity, at from 25 to 30 years of age, and I am of opinion that in their wild state the average duration of life is about 80 to 100 years, though it is 'extremely difficult' to ascertain this point, and I may mention that out of a herd of 30 or 40 elephants, it is not at all uncommon to find only one really old female. The female elephant begins to breed at about 18 years of age, and goes on breeding for 40 or 50 years, giving birth to a young one about once in 5 years: this I have ascertained from careful observation. The period of gestation varies from 18 to 24 months. A large proportion of males never attain a large size, but are puny and stunted, though why, I cannot understand. Of those that do attain a large size, (say 1 in 10) the smallest are always killed or turned out of the herd by the larger ones, and this of course tends to keep up the size of the breed. It is a remarkable fact that a dead elephant is 'never' found in the jungle, and therefore I believe that when about to die they retire to the most inaccessible parts of the forest. A female elephant suckles her young till another is born. I have seen a young one of 12 years of age sucking. If a young one strays from its mother, and finds her again after two are three days, the old elephant will not own it, but drive it away. Elephants copulate in 'exactly' the same manner, as horses, but very rarely in confinement, though I have known two or three instances. A male elephant, captured by me on January 7th of this year, covered a female while in the stockade. In their wild state, elephants are excessively timid, and very rarely attack a man even in self-defence. The average number of a herd of elephants is about 20 or 25, they have a female at their head who leads the way; in the cold weather three or four herds often join together; and when a female is in heat, a male joins them, otherwise the males remain apart. Often a large male is seen attended by three or four smaller ones. Males, when with the herd, never help to defend the others from any outward attack, but are generally the first to run. When rivers are dry, wild elephants often scoop out little pools in the sand in which the water remains, this I have seen myself and I have lately heard of elephants damming up a stream with boulders and sand, so as to keep a good supply of water for themselves. It is a mistake shooting elephants to prevent their devastating the crops, shooting only breaks up the herds and disperses them over a large space, thereby increasing the amount of damage done. I may observe that though the elephants of the countries I have named, all possess distinctive features of their own, still in every country you find elephants of all kinds, thus, though the 'Mirgaband' is characteristic of of Assam, nevertheless I have seen animals equal to the Jynteea kind caught in Upper Assam; I have also lately seen a Kumaon elephant exactly resembling a Chittagong one. This remark does not, however, apply to the Central Provinces, as the elephants there are all of one kind, and seem to me totally distinct from those found in any other part of the Continent of India."

Mr. Ball said—During the past season, when engaged in a geological examination of the hilly country which separates Maunbhoom from Dhalbhoom and Singhbhoom, I have frequently, on the tops of hills and in the depths of the jungles, met with traces of wild elephants. The period of the elephants' stay in that part of the country is altogether dependent on the rice crop; and as this had been cut about a fortnight or three weeks before the time of my visit, I missed seeing the elephants themselves, but found that much might be learned of their habits from an examination of their tracks. The natives say that a herd of at least 30 individuals come up every year from the S. E. (Sathbhoom) and while the rice is available, spread themselves along the range of hills of which Dalma (3,047 feet) is the culminating point. Thence they nightly make descents on the crops of the neighbouring villages, causing great loss to the poor Santhal and Bhumij ryots. To prevent this as much as possible, watchers are set; and so soon as the elephants approach, the whole village get the alarm, and with shouting, drum-beating, and brandishing of torches, they manage to drive them off. In some villages, I found that the ryots, in order to save any portion of their crops, had been obliged to cut the paddy while still green. There are many deserted villages from which the inhabitants have fled in fear for their lives; one of these which I saw had evidently become a favourite place of resort with the elephants; foot prints and other traces of their recent presence being abundant even inside the crumbling walls of the houses. Occasionally the elephants commence their depredations before sunset; close to Dulma I was told of five elephants appearing one day in the rice field at about 4 o'clock. On most of the hills, the elephants have made paths with a gentle ascent; and the comparative ease with which, where these existed, I was enabled to do my work, made me frequently bless them and regard them, no matter what they might be to the ryots, as at least *my* benefactors. During the day the elephants feed upon several jungle trees, of which the principal, as far as I could detect from the *debris*, are the following:—

		Branches and leaves.
Ficus Indica	Bur, B.	
religiosa	Poopul, B.	not very common in the Jungle.
racemosa.		
Phœnix acaulis	Jungly-kajur, B.	
	Bark only.	
Cochlospermum gossypium	Gol-gol.	
Shorea robusta	Sal.	
Bauhinia Vahlii	Chehur.	
Butea superba	Palus.	
Bambusa stricta.—*Shoots and Roots.*		

Large gol-gol trees may often be seen torn up by the roots, and with the greater part of their bark stripped off: it is the only part of this tree eaten by elephants. Sal trees from four to six inches in diameter are frequently broken off sharp at about four feet from the ground. Large bamboos seem to be crushed between the teeth just as a mere amusement, in fact, as a groom might chew a straw. In examining the footprints at the river ghats and other places, I was much struck with the carelessness with which the wild elephants walk as compared with the domesticated animals; the latter, as well known, try every step in doubtful

He then sealed the two copies, and gave his own to a favourite "deftara," with orders to take it to Debra Tabor, and lock it up there. Now it is probably destroyed, the Ras's house having been plundered and burnt by Dejaj Kasai (the late Emperor Theodore) in 1853."

In this last supposition Mr. Plowden was, however, mistaken, as the treaty became subsequently the subject of much useless negotiation between the Emperor Theodore and both Consul Plowden and his successor Consul Cameron.

No sooner was this important busines over than a quarrel took place between the contracting parties, which ended by Mr. Plowden's returning to the Ras a mule which he had presented to him some days before, saying that he "wished neither for his mules nor his friendship, as by such insulting manners, so soon after he had signed the treaty, he had left me nothing to ask him for but a speedy escort to depart." With this message the Ras appeared to be "rather startled," and sent back the mule "with a very polite and soothing speech."

The conclusion of the whole transaction is thus narrated :—

"The Ras having determined to send Amoro Hailo, a chief of rank, by the route of Damot into Maycha, ordered him to escort me across the Nile. This chief had no baggage, but a force of some five hundred men, horse and foot, with a very few matchlocks. *Now came the struggle.* The Ras wanted my favourite rifle. I refused. He then sent me a beautiful Sennaar greyhound; after this, a fine cream-coloured horse. The latter I refused. He would take no denial; and at last I gave him my rifle, which I would not have parted with for fifty horses—now especially, as I knew that our journey would be full of danger, and I had no gun of my own. This important point finished, I took leave of my friends and of the Ras, with a letter and sundry presents for Queen Victoria, and followed the route taken by Amoro Hailo, my baggage having preceded me in the morning. Scarcely was I out of the camp when a breathless runner came, saying that the Ras prayed me, as his beloved brother, &c., to send him my tent, this being nearly the only European relic I had left. I told him that his master was a child, and gave a direct refusal."

But it was of no avail. The runner came back again and again, and at length carried off poor Plowden's tent, together with an "old smoky" one, which the Ras had sent him in exchange, but which Plowden returned in a passion, desiring the messenger "to tell his master to give it to his kitchen-maids, as I should be ashamed to put my head in such a thing."

On these terms did Consul Plowden leave the Prince with whom he had just concluded a treaty, which was the commencement and foundation of the subsequent official intercourse between England and Abyssinia during nearly twenty years! Of his representing to the Ras that he "had not an ounce of provisions for a journey, he said that the country must feed" him. And so, quartering himself and his attendants, by fair or by foul means, on the inhabitants of the districts through which he had to pass, and under momentary expectation of being attacked, Mr. Plowden made his way back to Debra Tabor, whence he proceeded to Massowah, and from this latter place despatched to Lord Palmerston, on April 2, 1850, the treaty for Her Majesty's ratification which it received in due course.

There can be no doubt that this treaty and the subsequent relations between the two countries, which arose out of it were a great mistake from beginning to end. In saying this we do not attribute the fault to Consul Plowden so much as to his official superiors, and we therefore fully sympathize with Mr. Trevor Plowden in his vindication of his brother's memory from the charges so unjustly and generously brought against him by those superiors. In the concluding chapters of the work edited by him, Mr. Plowden establishes most conclusively that all that Consul Plowden did was done with the knowledge of the Foreign Secretary, and received his "entire approval."

But in vindicating his late brother's conduct as regards his official superiors, Mr. Plowden seems not to perceive that the "especial subjects" which (as he very truly says) "were constantly demanding Consul Plowden's attention under the instructions of the Foreign Office"—namely "Turkish and Egyptian aggressions on the Abyssinian frontiers; the proceedings of the Roman Catholic Mission of the Propaganda, and of the French in support thereof; and the suppression of the slave trade"—might have been far more efficiently attended to, had Consul Plowden taken up his residence at Massowah, or on the highlands of Tigre, near the sea-coast, instead of attaching himself to the person of some would-be Emperor of precarious power, far away in the interior of the country. Any one who watched the course of events in Abyssinia must have been convinced that Ras Ali could not fail to be sooner or later overthrown either by Ubye of Tigre, or by Goshu of Godjam and his son Biru. Goshu was a prince whom foreigners of all nations united in speaking well of, and whom Consul Plowden has described as his "old acquaintance, and the best friend of strangers—the most gentlemanly, generous, and gallant man in Abyssinia;" adding "the Ras was very jealous of my friendship with him. I met him, and passed a night with him very agreeably, his conversation being as pleasant as his soul was noble." The son Biru is styled by Mr. Plowden "the most remarkable man in Abyssinia."

The chances were, however, in favour of Ubye, in consequence of his being a far more competent ruler and administrator than the others; and when, in February, 1854, the defeat of Ras Ali, as well as of Goshu and Biru, had placed the empire in the hands of Kassai and Ubye jointly, and a council of the principal chiefs and dignitaries was assembled to decide which of the two should be placed on the Imperial throne, it was solely by playing off the Roman Catholic Bishop de Jacobis against the Coptic Abuna Salama, that Kassi induced the letter to anoint and crown him Emperor by the name of Theodore; and it was mainly by the moral power thus acquired that he was enabled to overcome Ubye, who had held almost undisputed rule in Tigre for three and twenty years.

Again, any one who has watched the course of events in Abyssinia might equally have been convinced that Theodore's rule could scarcely fail to be as ephemeral as that of most native chiefs who so rapidly rise to power. It was the partisanship of the Englishmen Bell and Plowden alone that served to invest that "bold, cruel, cunning, and unscrupulous adventurer," as he is designated in our columns of October 27th last (No. 2087), with a favourable character of which he was little deserving.

Of Consul Plowden's "partisanship" we desire to speak in no unkind or unfriendly spirit. Looking on Ras Ali and afterwards on the Emperor Theodore, as the actual legitimate ruler "de facto" of the entire empire, and on their opponents, however powerful, as mere insurgents and rebels, Consul Plowden doubtless felt himself justified in doing all in his power to support the constituted authorities; and whilst he held Her Majesty's commission, we are not aware that he ever did any act that might fairly be called in question. But during the early portion of his career in Abyssinia, "not being averse to war," as he himself avows, he appears to have taken an active part, in company with his friend Bell, in some of Ras Ali's campaigns; and in consequence of his commanding a body of musketeers he was generally known as "Basha Buladen" (Plowden)—in the result contracted to "Basha Bulad;" the title of "Basha," which in Bruce's time was given to the chief of the gunmen, who was mostly a foreigner, having at the present day received a wider application; the "Bashas" or chiefs of the gunners (as Mr. Plowden tells us at page 48) having "each one hundred guns under their orders, and one general of the whole." On his becoming Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, his connexion with Ras Ali's army would, of course, have ceased; but the title of "Basha" stuck to him till the time of his death in 1860; for Mr. Stern tells us that on his arrival at Gondar shortly after that deplorable occurrence, he was welcomed by the people as the new "Bache Boulat,"—that is to say, as Consul Plowden's successor. Still, even admitting that Consul Plowden was no active partisan of Ras Ali or of the Emperor Theodore, the same cannot be said of his friend and companion Mr. Bell, who, not content with being a simple feudatory of the Ras, entered into his military service, heart and soul, and stood by him till the last; for as we are told, in a little volume entitled "Abyssinia and its Apostle," now before us, at the decisive battle on June 15, 1853, when Ras Ali was finally overthrown by Kassai, "a Scotchman, named John Bell, remained faithful to his master during that terrible day, and fought, like a lion by his side."

Following the universal custom of his adopted country Mr. Bell passed over to the side of the conqueror, in whose favour (as is well known) he soon rose to the highest degree, and over whom he acquired the greatest influence, occupying as important post at his Court and in his army, sharing with him the same tent during their campaigns, and reading Shakspeare with him! In fact it was mainly owing to Bell's instruction and guidance that Theodore raised himself above the ordinary level of Abyssinian conquerors, and on Bell's death he soon fell as much below that level.

It may not be easy to say how far the two friends, Bell and Plowden, acted in concert; but lookers-on, and especially hostile lookers-on, would naturally have considered them as united in council, if not in action. This was, in fact, what led to Consul Plowden's untimely death. "There was," as his brother shows, "no personal enmity between him and Garred," whose soldiers killed him, and "he had hitherto been on friendly terms with Negousee (Negusye)," in whose service Garred was. It was, therefore, on "political" grounds alone that he was attacked by the enemy; that is to say, because he was looked on as a partisan of the "usurper" Theodore, against whom they were in arms. We are quite willing to believe, with Mr. Trevor Plowden, that foreign influences, both political and religious, co-operated in causing his brother's death; but we do not see that this materially affects the question. We must, however, notice a fact adduced by him as an instance of the latter's impartiality. In the year 1859, the French appear to have given material aid in arms and munitions of war to Negusye,—the "rebel," as Mr. Plowden calls him, but whom they recognized as the independent ruler of Tigre, as they had already recognized his predecessor Ubye, and as the English had recognized Ras Walda Selasye in 1810; and in a despatch to the Foreign Office (No. 10), dated the 1st of June of that year, which is not given in the last Abyssinian Blue-Book,—Her Majesty's Government having, as Mr. Plowden informs us, "not thought it right to include the really important portion of the correspondence on these subjects in the papers presented to Parliament by order, as the return to Mr. Bernal Osborne's motion of December 2nd, 1867,"—Consul Plowden, "instead of proposing to give similar aid to Theodore (which would have been quite justifiable), earnestly recommended to his Government to obtain the cooperation of that of France in maintaining an absolute neutrality between the parties, until Fortune should decide between them, and then to negotiate with the victor."

On the surface, this looks most impartial; but when we reflect that Consul Plowden's friend Bell was Theodore's counsellor and general,—that wherever the latter "appeared in person he was irresistible,"—and that only a few months previously Consul Plowden had tried to persuade him to turn his arms against Tigre (see his Despatch of February 1st, 1859, Blue-Book page 188),—his proposal has certainly the appearance of a desire to give the "usurper," Theodore, an unfair advantage over the "rebel," Negusye.

But it is useless to discuss these matters now. In February, 1860, as his brother tells us, Consul Plowden "took leave of King Theodore to return to England. On March 4th, he had arrived close to Gondar, on the bank of the Kaka river, where he was suddenly attacked by Dejaj Garred, a chief attached to the rebel Dejaj Negousee, with 400 followers, and in the encounter received a spear-wound in the chest. In this condition he was taken prisoner, and only given up on payment of a ransom of 1,000 dollars, which was advanced by the authorities of Gondar. He was carried into the town, and, after lingering for nine days died there. He was buried in the King's church, with all the pomp and ceremony of an Abyssinian funeral, the clergy and all the population of Gondar attending his remains to the grave."

Consul Plowden's death was a far greater incentive to Theodre to march against Negusye than his advice had been. In the October following, accompanied by Mr. Bell, the King invaded Tigre with a large army. They first fell in with Garreds force, on which the advanced guard led by Bell, made a furious onslaught. The death of his friend had rendered the latter desperate. Rushing on Garred, he slew him with his own hand, and was himself immediately killed by Garred's brother, who in his turn, was slain by the King himself. The frightful massacre in cold blood of the whole of Garred's troops, who had laid down their arms, is matter of history. Negusye was soon afterwards conquered and barbarously put to death. After eight years more of misrule during the last four of which he held Her Majesty's Consul and others in captivity, the tyrant Theodore himself has now gone to his account. Let us hope that the treaty of November 2nd, 1843, will be no more heard of, and that whatever our future relations with Abyssinia may be, they will be established on an entirely different basis.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £200,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
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HENRY EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
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Agents— ,, EWART, LATHAM & CO.
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Bankers—THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.
,, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Premptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly.			Civil. Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.			Military. Monthly.			Age.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	13	8	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments is granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Le ne, Bombay,

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.
Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., *Agents.*

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
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Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

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John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bott omley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
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SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as the Policies are issued under the recently established in Bombay on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 25*th July* 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1863, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,460,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Branch.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.
The Bank grants Credits and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts, agrees to Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 13/16d. do.
,, 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
,, 2 do.	.....	1s. 11d. do.
,, 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
,, demand	.....	1s. 10¾d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 10 3/4d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Original Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 5th June 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,925.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	—at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.	
4 do.	,, at 1s. 11 1/8d.	,,
3 do.	,, at 1s. 11d.	,,
2 do.	,, at 1s. 10 7/8d.	,,
1 do.	,, at 1s. 10 3/4d.	,,
On demand	,, at 1s. 10 3/4d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland	,, at 1s. 10 1/2d.	,,
Circular Notes	1s. 10¼d.	,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.	per annum
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 8th June 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months' sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8 ,,
3	do.	1/11 ,,
2	do.	1/10 7/8 ,,
1	do.	1/10 3/4 ,,
On demand		1/10 5/8 ,,
On Scotland		1/10 5/8 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 4th June 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	,, at 1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
3	do.	,, at 1s. 11d.	,,
2	do.	,, at 1s. 10 13/16d.	,,
1	do.	,, at 1s. 10¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)		,, at 1s. 10 3/8d.	,,

INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6 do.	4 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 9th June, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under English Companies Act of* 1862, 23*rd March* 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,200.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh—Scotch Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. and Messrs. James, Solicitors.
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W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
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R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
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Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
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London Bankers.....The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,
A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.	£	s.	d.
Firepremiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	15	10

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